

ENGLISH (Compulsory)	Inter (Part-II) 2016 Group-II	PAPER: II
Time: 2.30 Hours	(SUBJECTIVE TYPE)	Marks: 80

### SECTION-I

2. Write short answers to any SIX (in 3-5 lines) questions from Book-II (Modern Prose and Heroes) Part-I: (12)

(i) Why do we come to believe that life can exist only on a planet like the earth?

**Ans** The earth is the only planet that is at the right distance from a star like the sun. Other planets are either too far away or too close to the sun. So life cannot be possible anywhere else. Life is not possible in them.

(ii) How did people arrange water in the past? (Using the Scientific Method)

**Ans** A century ago, it was a common practice in many Western cities to bring water by the bucketful for household use.

(iii) What is the "mistaken ambition" for a boy and what is its consequence?

**Ans** When boys study the subjects of their parents' choice, they are sometimes unable to show good results. This is the mistake of their parents. The choice is called mistaken ambition.

(iv) Mention the various diseases the writer thought he was suffering from.

**Ans** First of all, he found the description of Bright's disease. After it, came Cholera. Then came Diphtheria. Sitting there, he went through all the diseases mentioned in the book. He felt quite relieved that he had been suffering from all the diseases in one form or the other except Housemaid's knee.

(v) Why did the people in the bank have the impression that Leacock was an invalid millionaire?

**Ans** The writer had been committing mistakes after mistakes and had made himself an object of ridicule. On the cheque, he wrote fifty-six dollars instead of six dollars. This once again worsened his position and people thought that he was an invalid millionaire.



(vi) How is a Chinese woman different from a western one? (China's Way to Progress).

**Ans** Chinese women are quite different from the Western women. There is no beauty products, no mention of sex, no use of drugs in China at all. The Chinese women have eight hours work in a day, free hospitalization, nursery and infant schools, fifty-six paid days before childbirth. The Western women have not yet got this.

(vii) Give an account of Abd-al-Rahman's dramatic escape.

**Ans** He along with his brother jumped into the river. His brother was killed while he swam successfully to the other bank. From here, he reached Palestine. Then he fled to Spain.

(viii) What does Daiches comment on wishes and why?

**Ans** Daiches comments on wishes in this way, the "Wishes did not come true in this life." He deposited his pocket money in a money box, and did not spend even a penny out of it. Thus, all his wishes could not be fulfilled.

(ix) Justify the author's act of destroying books.

**Ans** The author, very humorously, points out that it is a common practice in most of the houses that they preserve anything that is in the printed form and looks like a book. He is of the view that all the books are not worthy of being preserved. So, it is the public duty to destroy them.

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3. Write short answers to any SIX (in 3-5 lines) questions from Book-II (Modern Prose and Heroes) Part-II: (12)

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(i) What are Churchill's views about learning of English language?

**Ans** Churchill never liked Latin and Greek. He preferred English to these subjects. He became expert of English and his knowledge of English made him a good writer. He clearly declares that he is biased in favour of English. He says that he would make all the boys learn English and let the clever ones learn Latin as an honour and Greek as a treat, but he would whip them for not knowing English. He would whip them very hard.

(ii) What good did Churchill's three years stay at Harrow do him?

**Ans** The writer stays at Harrow for three years. It proved to be a blessing for him as he got a chance to learn English for



three years. He got more skill in English than anybody else. This was much needed in practical life. The other boys had to learn English to earn their living, whereas Churchill went to become a Politician and Prime Minister in England. He also won the Nobel Prize for Literature.

(iii) **What was the result of Christopher's foster-mother's threatening to send him to Timbuktu?**

**Ans** When he was a child, he was very naughty. His foster-mother used to threaten to send him to Timbuktu. Instead of alarming him, the idea aroused in him a keen desire to see this distant place.

(iv) **In what respect is penicillin better than the chemical antiseptics?**

**Ans** Penicillin was far better than the chemical antiseptic. It was wonder drug because it was three times as strong as carbolic acid; and above all, it did not destroy the white cells. This method of treatment of infectious disease was more effective and secure than the chemical antiseptic method.

(v) **How did Oxford team make penicillin more effective?**

**Ans** To make penicillin more effective, it was necessary to concentrate it. So a team of chemists and bacteriologists was constituted at Oxford. It was called Oxford team. This team undertook the job of concentrating penicillin. After a series of experiments, it succeeded in achieving its goal.

(vi) **What did Pasteur and Lister do in the medical field?**

**Ans** Pasteur discovered that fermentation was due to bacteria, Lister discovered that inflammation is a type of fermentation caused by bacteria. Lister discovered inflammation due to wounds. In this way, aseptic method in surgery was adopted.

(vii) **When and where was the Turkish Grand National Assembly formed?**

**Ans** The Allied forces started losing control in Anatolia and as a reaction they dissolved the National Assembly in Istanbul. The Patriots fled to Anatolia where they joined hands with Mustafa Kamal and formed Turkish Grand National Assembly.

(viii) **Write a note on Mustafa Kamal's activities in Anatolia.**

**Ans** In Anatolia, Mustafa Kamal held a secret meeting with the patriots. He prepared a plan to prevent the Allied forces and



the Greeks from entering their soil. He also set out to tour the villages asking people to resist the foreign forces.

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**4. Write short answers to any EIGHT (in 3-5 lines) questions from the Novel Goodbye Mr. Chips: (16)**

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**(i) Who was Colley?**

**Ans** Colley was the boy who had dropped the desk lid during the first class of Mr. Chips. Mr. Chips took him to task. After many years, his son and then his grandson became Mr. Chips' students.

**(ii) Did Brookfield enjoy a good repute?**

**Ans** Its reputation saw ups and downs. Sometimes, it progressed and sometimes declined in number and repute. Mr. Wetherby tried to restore its glory. He restored its fortunes somewhat. But in later history, it never raised to front rank like Harrow school.

**(iii) How did Chips welcome the newcomers?**

**Ans** He invited every newcomer to tea at his residence and used to order special cakes for the occasion and served them with pleasure. He had a peculiar way of mixing tea but after a fixed time, he used to make them run away as he had not enough time.

**(iv) Was Chips' marriage successful or not?**

**Ans** Chips' marriage was a great success. Katherine conquered Brookfield as he conquered his heart. She was very popular with students and teaching staff. She made a remarkable and positive change in Mr. Chips. She made him a new man and broadened his views and ideas.

**(v) How did Mr. Chips meet Katherine for the first time?**

**Ans** In 1896, during the summer vacation, he went up to the Lake District with his colleague Mr Rowden. One day, climbing on Great Gable, he noticed a girl waving from a dangerous-looking rock, Mr. Chips thought she was in difficulty and needed help. He rushed towards her and in the process injured his ankle. It turned out that she was not in difficulty at all. In fact, she was waving to her friend down the mountain. She was an expert climber. When she saw Chips injured, she along with her friend came to help him.

**(vi) Mention some eccentricity of Chips that he acquired in his old age.**

**Ans** In the old age, he felt a bit tired at times. Only in the winter months, his breathing became disturbed. He had to take



care of himself when there were east winds. During autumn and winter, he enjoyed warm fires and books. He waited for the summer season which he enjoyed the best. There were the continual visits of the old boys. Every week-end, some of them motored up to Brookfield and called at his house. He enjoyed their visits more than anything else. He mostly followed the timetable of Brookfield and often remembered the gone days.

**(vii) What kind of political views did Katherine have?**

**Ans** Katherine Bridges had very revolutionary ideas. She believed that women ought to have a right to vote. She believed that women ought to be admitted to the universities. In politics, she liked the ideas of William Morris and Bernard Shaw. She read and admired Ibsen, a very radical writer.

**(viii) Katherine made Mr. Chips a new man. Is it true?**

**Ans** Before his marriage, Chips was dry and neutral sort of person. He had confidence, satisfaction, everything except inspiration. Katherine made him a new man. With her impressive and charming personality, she induced a new life in him. She broadened his views and opinions. She sharpened his sense of humour. He began to make little jokes that raised laughs. His eyes gained sparkles. His mind began to move adventurously. He began to feel a greater strength. His discipline improved. He became less rigid and so more popular.

**(ix) What kind of a person was Mr. Ralston?**

**Ans** Ralston was efficient, ruthless and ambitious but not very likeable. He was a live wire. He had raised the status of Brookfield School. He was a strict disciplinarian.

**(x) Narrate the activities of Mr. Chips after his retirement.**

**Ans** Chips invited the new boys to tea and offered them special cakes. He talked to them about his old students interestingly and jokingly.

**(xi) Describe the death scene of Mr. Chips.**

**Ans** Chips fainted remembering his dead wife. Soon he found Mrs. Wickett, Cartwright and Buffaloes standing near his bed. Chips started speaking about his students. As he remembered them he died very peacefully.

**(xii) What was Chips' will?**

**Ans** In 1930, he made a will to give all his legacies to mission and to Mrs. Wicketts. He also opened a scholarship scheme.



## SECTION-II

5. Write an essay (300-400 words) on any ONE of the following topics: (15)

- (i) My Aim in Life                      (ii) Our College Library  
(iii) Unemployment                  (iv) Value of Discipline

**Ans**

### (i) My Aim in Life

Aim is very important in life because it brings all our energies to one point. Robert Browning says the aim if reached or not, makes the life great, it provides directions for our attempts. Our aim is like a guiding star. What makes life dreary is the want of motive. When a man does not know what harbour he is making for, no wind is the right wind. There are as many aims as men. Some want to be doctors, others to be engineers and civil and military officers. Some want to be poets, others to be novelists. Aim that suits the nature of a man is the best for him.

As is the case with others, so is with me. I desire to be a professor of English. Teaching is not a paying profession. Professors and teachers all over the world are low paid people. The reason is that the world cannot pay for their services. There are several reasons for my choice. First, teaching is a noble profession. The best people in the world are those who teach others. To me, this profession is the only profession in which a man can serve his nation in the best possible manner. Engineers may build grand buildings, metalled roads, massive dams, doctors may treat the patients and may put life into the dead, civil, military officers may boast of their services to the nation. But are they not what their professors and teachers have made them? A teacher is like a ladder which remains at its place, but helps others to go higher and higher. So instead of being an engineer, a doctor, or an officer it is better to become a teacher. Secondly, I am suited for this profession. I take pleasure in solving problems and explaining them to others. I am fond of reading and teaching. By adopting this profession, I will be able to lead a life of learning. Thirdly, inquisitive natures may ask if I want to be a professor, why a professor of English. The answer is that English literature is my favourite. A man can serve his nation well only when he has some interest in the work he is performing.



Realization of such a noble ambition is possible only when a man devotes all his time to studies. Keeping this in view, I work hard and make intensive study of English literature. In future, I hope to produce such men as would be a great service to the coming generations. It is by writing good and original books. Books also have a hand in making or marring a nation.

Whatever other think of my aim, I am satisfied that this aim is according to my taste and nature. So, I feel proud to be a teacher.

### **(ii) Our College Library**

Our college Library is not a big one. It has rather a small collection of books but it meets the requirements of the students. The books have been carefully and wisely selected to create love for literature and learning in the students. Thus, in spite of the limited number of books, it is of great help to the students.

Our library, along with the reading room, is housed in a separate block of the college. The bookcases with glass-fronts are placed all along the walls. Books on different subjects are systematically arranged in separate bookcases. When you enter the library you will find on your right bookcases containing books of fiction. A little further there are books on travel and adventure.

In one corner of the room there is the catalogue cabinet. In a room attached to the library sits the librarian. One half of the building serves as a reading room for the students. There, the students, when they feel like reading something, sit on chairs placed round a long table full of newspapers, magazines and illustrated periodicals.

Our teachers help the students in selecting good books. Their mature taste does certainly guide the students to select really good books. This is important, if one feeds on sensational stuff. But perhaps I do not possess enough knowledge to discuss such things.

What I know for certain is that I have spent many happy hours in the library and its memory will ever remain with me. What I have gained here, I cannot answer adequately. But one thing I have surely learned is that the pleasures of reading are valuable.

### **(iii) Unemployment**

Employment means the availability of paid work. Unemployment means the absence of employment. Employment is very hard to get in the period of economic recession. Pakistan is facing this problem with all its severity. Every year we have a great number of degree-holders but the job opportunities are not adequate to meet the requirement.



Generally, there are many reasons for unemployment in the world. But in our country, it is mainly due to the lack of planning. Our schools, colleges and universities are giving traditional education which has no utility in the modern time. The syllabi that are taught are old. They have little concern with the courses taught outside. So when our graduates have to compete the foreign graduates, they fail to get any job.

One of the basic reasons of unemployment is that there is no institution or organization of students' counselling. If our students are provided proper guideline in the beginning, they can opt for such subjects as have validity in the market. We simply run blindly in one direction. When it gets saturated, we turn our direction. Political instability and the inefficiency of our planners are the other reasons for this large-scale unemployment. Our political leaders wish to oblige the voters of their area. They try to give all the opportunities to their own people. They do not observe the policy of merit. The outcome is dissatisfaction of the deserving poor people.

Whatever the reasons are, this problem must be solved at the earliest. There are many families which depend on the job of a single person. If that person remains unemployed, the whole family remains disturbed. For this purpose, the private sector can be motivated. If government gives certain relaxation to this sector, in return it can ask for providing jobs to a certain number of the jobless young men.

Unemployment is a great curse. It shakes the young men who have just to start the practical phase of lives. We must not frustrate them in the very beginning. We should try to accommodate them as much as is possible for us.

#### **(iv) Value of Discipline**

Discipline is the self-control, orderly behaviour and careful attitude towards work and duty. A disciplined person behaves and works in an arranged and methodical way. Both for the individual and for the nation, discipline is of great importance. It is a key to success in every field.

History shows that only those nations could survive which observed discipline. The nations that lacked discipline were wiped out from the face of the earth. Man should learn a lesson of discipline from small insects like bees and ants. Like many other beings, they observe perfect discipline. Discipline in the



life of a student gives strength to his talent. It also gives him fitness of health and peace of mind. Regularity, proper planning and conscientiousness are the offshoots of discipline. An average student who follows discipline is far better than a shining student who works by fits and starts.

We are not making proper progress because we are not a disciplined nation. We are a group of disorderly people. We are interested in our personal benefits. Nowhere do we show any sense of responsibility. If we are on the road, we are pathetically rough. In all the matters of life, we display indiscipline. We have forgotten the golden rules given to us by our ancestors' unity, faith and discipline. Unity can be maintained if proper discipline is observed. It is jokingly said of the Englishman that he will stand in a queue even if he is single. Is it true in our case? It is discipline that teaches us to make sacrifices for others.

Without discipline, we will perish as other nations have perished. We must realize the importance of discipline. It is necessary for our survival. If we act upon our religious practices sincerely and strictly, we can learn discipline. Saying prayers five times a day and obeying the command of the Imam teach us regularity.

A true Muslim can never commit any act of indiscipline because he has been trained in a methodical way. If we want to make progress, we should learn the value of discipline. This can be done in the best possible way if we follow the commands of our religion.

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6. Use any FIVE of the following idioms / phrases in sentences of your own: (10)

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|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (i) At the eleventh hour | (ii) Face the music |
| (iii) From hand to mouth | (iv) Get over       |
| (v) Bag and baggage      | (vi) Heart and soul |
| (vii) Fall back on       | (viii) Carry out    |
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**Ans**

(i) **At the eleventh hour** (آخری وقت میں):

He promised to lend me his car but backed out *at the eleventh hour*.

(ii) **Face the music** (خراب حالات کا سامنا کرنا):

You have to *face the music* after making him angry.



(iii) From hand to mouth (بمشکل گزارا کرنا):

A poor worker lives *from hand to mouth* because his income is very low.

(iv) Get over (قابو پانا):

He could not *get over* his basic weakness.

(v) Bag and baggage (ساز و سامان):

He was expelled from the hostel with *bag and baggage*.

(vi) Heart and soul (دل و جان سے):

We should put *heart and soul* into our work.

(vii) Fall back upon (پورا نہ کرنا):

Doctors sometimes have to *fall back upon* old cures.

(viii) Carry out (تعمیل کرنا):

We will *carry out* the order of our master.

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### 7. Translate the following passage into English: (15)

ایک دن ہمارے پیارے نبی ﷺ ایک درخت کے نیچے اکیلے لیٹے ہوئے آرام فرما رہے تھے۔ ایک دشمن ادھر آ نکلا۔ وہ خاموشی سے آگے بڑھا اور لٹکار کر کہا "بتائیے! آپ ﷺ کو میرے ہاتھ سے کون بچائے گا؟" آپ ﷺ مسکرائے اور فرمایا: "میرا اللہ"۔ دشمن کانپنے لگا۔ گھبراہٹ میں تلوار ہاتھ سے گر گئی۔ آپ ﷺ نے تلوار اٹھائی اور فرمایا: "مجھے میرے رب نے بچالیا۔"

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**Ans** Translation:

One day our Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was lying alone under a tree for rest. An enemy came there. He quietly came forward and demanded aggressively, "Tell me who will save you from me?" He (ﷺ) smiled and said, "My Allah". The enemy began to tremble. In confusion sword fell down from his hand. He (ﷺ) picked up the sword and said, "My Allah saved me."



Note: 'Candidates, whose medium of examination is English, will write a paragraph on "A Village Fair". (15)

**Ans**

## **A Village Fair**

About fifteen miles from my town, there is the tomb of a saint, Makhdum Rashid. To celebrate his death anniversary a fair is held in the first week of June every year.

Last year, I attended the fair and I retain very happy impressions of all the sights and the sounds that I enjoyed there. It was a cloudy day and on the way, I saw a number of villagers, dressed in their best clothes, going merrily to the fair. They appeared to be in high spirit, some of them even danced and sang for joy.

A number of booths and stalls, constituting the bazaars of the fair, met my eyes. Only such articles as suit the needs of villagers were sold at the shops. The chief among those were the earthen-pots, bells for oxen, toys, shoes, lathies, copper and brass vessels and ornaments. Crowds of customers stood at the sweet-sellers' shops. Girls and women were busy purchasing earrings, pins, bangles and other articles of small value. In the midst of a vast crowd, I saw a juggler. He was accompanied by two confederates, one of them played upon the flute, while the other beat a small drum. The juggler was holding the villagers spell-bound by his clever feats. The simple villagers looked at him with wonder and felt almost delirious with joy at every new trick.

Evening came on and the villagers began to disperse. All of them carried something or the other, tied or wrapped in a piece of cloth hanging from their shoulders.